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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/579,035	05/26/2000	Sadeg M. Faris	105-081USANDO	8056

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REVEO, INC.
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ELMSFORD, NY 10523

EXAMINER

BORISSOV, IGOR N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3629

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/579,035

Applicant(s)FARIS ET AL. **Examiner**

Igor Borissov

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 374-379 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 374-379 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 374 and 379 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy (US 6,317,500) in view of Dussell et al. (US 6,266,612).

Murphy teaches a method and system for location-sensitive decryption of an encrypted signal, comprising:

As per claims 374 and 379,

embodying a GSU chip into said network computing device (C. 6, L. 46-56);
programming the GSU chip in said GSU-enabled network computing device with a set of predetermined time and space (TS) coordinates so as to enable said GSU-enabled network computing device to access a communications network only when said GSU enabled network computing device is temporally and spatially present at said TS coordinates (C. 6, L. 46-56);

disposing said GSU-enabled network computing device at said predetermined TS coordinates so as to automatically enable said GSU-enabled network computing device to access said communications network (C. 6, L. 46-56).

However, Murphy does not specifically teach generating a time-stamp thereby providing an absolute time reference.

Dussell et al. (hereinafter Dussell) teaches a method and system for position based personal digital assistant including a GPS unit, wherein absolute time is provided for use with said assistant in the Internet environment (C. 2, L. 8; C. 5, L. 56-57).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy to include providing an absolute time reference for use in applications in the Internet environment, as disclosed in Dussell, because it would allow participants residing in various geographical areas to participate in said applications in the Internet environment in a time-coordinated manner.

Claims 375 and 377 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy and Dussell in view of Rangedahl et al. (US 5,790,074).

As per claim 375, Murphy and Dussell teach said GSU-enabled network computing device including a GRS unit so as to enable said GSU-enabled network computing device to access a communications network in the authorized location (C. 6, L. 46-56), and a server for receiving and processing a data request from said computing device and transmitting the data to said computing device (C. 5, L. 62 – C. 6, L. 5).

However, Murphy and Dussell do not specifically teach that said server is receiving and processing a digitally-signed data been indicative that said computing device is present at authorized location, and automatically transmitting said data back to said computing device to access said communications network.

Rangedahl et al. (hereinafter Rangedahl) teach an automated location verification and authorization method and system, comprising a communication device equipped with a GPS unit, and an authorization device, wherein said authorization device receives encrypted data indicative that said communication device is present at authorized location, and automatically transmits an encrypted data to said communication device to authorize access to a communications network (column 2, lines 4-31).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy and Dussell to include receiving and processing

a digitally-signed data been indicative that said computing device is present at authorized location, and automatically transmitting said data back to said computing device to access said communications network, as disclosed in Rangedahl, because it would enhance the security of the system by allowing the operation of said computing device in the authorized location only.

As per claim 377, Murphy teaches: embodying a GSU chip into each network computing device (C. 6, L. 46-56); programming the GSU chip in said GSU-enabled network computing device with a set of predetermined time and space (TS) coordinates so as to enable said GSU-enabled network computing device to access a communications network only when said GSU enabled network computing device is temporally and spatially present at said TS coordinates (C. 6, L. 46-56); disposing said GSU-enabled network computing device at said predetermined TS coordinates so as to automatically enable said GSU-enabled network computing device to access said communications network (C. 6, L. 46-56).

However, Murphy does not specifically teach generating a time-stamp thereby providing an absolute time reference. Murphy also does not teach receiving and processing a digitally-signed data been indicative that said computing device is present at authorized location, and automatically transmitting said data back to said computing device to access said communications network.

Dussell teaches a method and system for position based personal digital assistant including a GPS unit, wherein absolute time is provided for use with the assistant in the Internet environment (C. 2, L. 8; C. 5, L. 56-57).

Rangedahl teaches an automated location verification and authorization method and system, comprising a communication device equipped with a GPS unit, and an authorization device, wherein said authorization device receives encrypted data indicative that said communication device is present at authorized location, and automatically transmits an encrypted data to said communication device to authorize access to a communications network (column 2, lines 4-31).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy to include providing an absolute time reference

for use in applications in the Internet environment, as disclosed in Dussell, because it would allow participants residing in various geographical areas to participate in said applications in the Internet environment in a time-coordinated manner.

And it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy and Dussell to include receiving and processing a digitally-signed data been indicative that said computing device is present at authorized location, and automatically transmitting said data back to said computing device to access said communications network, as disclosed in Rangedahl, because it would enhance the security of the system by allowing the operation of said computing device in the authorized location only.

Claims 376 and 378 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy, Dussell and Rangedahl and further in view of Dowling et al. (US 6,522,875).

As per claims 376 and 378, Murphy, Dussell and Rangedahl teach said GSU-enabled network computing device including a GRS unit so as to enable said GSU-enabled network computing device to access a communications network in the authorized location (Murphy: column 6, lines 46-56), wherein authorities are notified if unauthorized action is performed with said GSU-enabled network computing device (Murphy: column 6, lines 56-61; column 8, lines 19-28). Furthermore, Murphy, Dussell and Rangedahl teach that said GSU-enabled network computing device is disabled in the unauthorized area (Murphy: column 6, lines 46-56).

However, Murphy, Dussell and Rangedahl do not specifically teach that said GSU-enabled network computing device is partially enabled while being outside of the authorized location.

Dowling et al. (hereinafter Dowling) teach a method and system for geographical web browser, comprising a mobile unit equipped with a GPS unit and a browser, and a communication server, wherein said communication server controls flow of information

to said mobile unit based on GPS information received, thereby suggesting partial enabling of said mobile unit (C. 3, L. 1-3; C. 4, L. 31-42).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy, Dussell and Rangedahl to include that said GSU-enabled network computing device is partially enabled while being outside of the authorized location, as suggested in Dowling, because it would allow to provide only that information which is specific to a particular geographic location (would limit amount of information), thereby decreasing time required for processing said information.

Remarks

Applicant's arguments filed 02/26/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to the Applicant's argument that the prior art does not disclose *a time stamp providing an absolute time reference*, examiner points out that Dussell teaches providing absolute time for use with GPS enabled position based personal digital assistant in the Internet environment (See: C. 2, L. 8; C. 5, L. 56-57, and discussion above). Furthermore, examiner points out that said "*time stamp*" feature is inherent to a GPS circuitry, and very well known in the art (See, for example, Vanderspool, II et al. US 5,398,263; column 2, lines 5-8, 20-23, 42-55).

In response to Applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

In this case, Murphy, Dussell and Rangedahl relate to remotely monitoring movement of an object equipped with a GPS unit, and controlled released of information

based on said monitoring. Said participants residing in various geographical areas, disclosed in Murphy, would benefit from providing an absolute time reference for use in applications in the Internet environment, as disclosed in Dussell, because it would allow said participants residing in various geographical areas to participate in said applications in the Internet environment in a time-coordinated manner. And confirmation of the authorized location of said participants, as disclosed in Rangedahl, would benefit said participants, because it would provide a secure Internet environment.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure (see form PTO-892).

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Igor Borissov at telephone number (703) 305-4649.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 872-9306.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

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Supervisor, John Weiss, can be reached at (703) 308- 2702.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

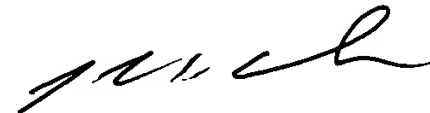
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Washington D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306 [Official communications; including After Final
communications labeled "Box AF"]

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park 5, 2451 Crystal
Drive, Arlington, VA, 7th floor receptionist.



**JOHN G. WEISS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600**